

323Bc

After Alexander's death, the contestants included: Antipater (d. 319), his son Cassander (d. 297), Perdiccas (d. 321), Craterus (d. 321), Antigonus the one-eyed (Monophthalmus d. 301), Demetrius the Besieger (~~Poliorhombos~~ Poliorcetes (d. 283) Hypermachos (d. 281) and Ptolemy I Soter and Seleucus I Nicator

May 29, 323 BC

Alexander Magnus

At a banquet on May 29, 323 BC.
he was gripped with abdominal
pain & retired to his quarters.

Over the next two weeks
he was gripped with abdominal
pain, was taken with fever.
He conducted intermittent business
but never left his bed.

June 10, 323 BC.

Alexander died. His body
did not begin to decompose
until days after his death.
If he had typhoid fever, - a rare
symptom called ascending paralysis
may have caused him to appear
dead for some time before he
was.)

He was just short of his 33rd birth

hop

323 BC

Alexander III The Great
Alexander's Death

Murderous power struggle followed

Perdikkas - his first officer

Antipatros - aged Regent of Macedonia

Kassandros - son of Antipatros

Ptolemy - Alexander's bastard
half brother

Antigonos One Eye & his flamboyant son
Lysanias mother of unborn Alex IV

Kleopatra - Alexander's wife
@ Lympus - Alex's mother

323BC

The Ptolemies succeed Alexander
as rulers of Egypt.

323 B.C.

The Ptolemies conquer
Palestine - Hellenism begins
to penetrate

323 BC

After the death of Alexander, his
empire is divided among the
DIA DOCHI

323-317BC

Philip III Arrhidaios, son of
Philip II was king of Macedonia
with Alexander IV (son of Alexander III)

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323 BC

(c 367 - 283 BC) PTOLEMY I, called "SOTER"
or PRESERVER

was native of Macedonia. On the death of Alexander the Great (323 BC) the great kingdom was divided and PTOLEMY took Egypt as his share. In 306 BC he took the name of King and made Egypt a power of first rank. His capital, Alexandria became the foremost city of the world in commerce and

in culture. He founded a library and a
museum there and gathered from
from Greece and elsewhere, the greatest man
of letters. He abdicated in favor of his
son PTOLEMY II (285 BC)

323 - 30 BC.

The PTOLEMIES ruled Egypt.

323 BC

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PTOLEMY

The names of 16 kings of Egypt
Classed as the 31st or Macedonian
dynasty, lasting from 323 to 30 BC.

323 BC

Babylon was made the capital of Alexander's empire and he planned to unite his empire and introduce Greek culture. Cities had been founded all over the empire, with an element of Greek in each, supplied by the worn out soldiers of his army. He now planned to

English: ARABIA, AFRICA and Western
Europe. When ready to start, he becomes
nervous and died at the age of 32,
in 32300

323A c

death of Alexander the Great

323 - 285 BC

Ptolemy I was king
of Eg & pt

393-2 BC

Antipater defeats Athens
in Lamian War

323B<

Alexander left his general PERDICCAS to rule as regent for his infant son, but through jealousy, he was killed by his own soldiers.

ANTIGONUS seized the empire and made himself master.

Alexander made preparations to conquer Arabia.

After a banquet to NEARCHUS followed by 2 nights of carousal, he was attacked by a fever.

The Macedonians forced their way into the palace and passed his couch in single file. He was able to greet them with a movement of head.

He died a few days later, in the

3rd voyage and the 13th of his
reign.

June 13, 323 BC

Death of Alexander the Great

332 BC

Alexander founded Alexandria.
The great library came & contained
over 750,000 volumes.

Alexander's body was buried
there after he died in 323 BC

323AC

Alexander at age 32 died of fever
perhaps of acute "alcoholism"
in the last 7 yrs of his life.